The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,916. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARDY—October 6th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of A. H. Hardy, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

SUBBAIAH—At Trichinopoly, on the 22nd September, the wife of Captain George Stedman, 33rd M. N. I., of a son, still-born.

GODSON—At Waltair, on the 21st September, the wife of J. Godson, Esq., Lieutenant, late 52nd Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JACOBS—ROSS—At Saint Andrew's Church, Vepery, on the 27th September, by the Revd. R. M. Barretto, Mr. M. T. Jacobs to Miss Mary Isabella, daughter of Mr. C. P. Ross of the Madras Railway Company.

DEATHS.

STEDMAN—At Trichinopoly, on the 26th September, Fanny, wife of Captain George Stedman, 22nd N. I.

STEWART—At Saint Thomas' Mount, on the 26th September, Miss Emma Lucretia, the beloved and eldest daughter of the late 2nd Apothecary R. Stewart, aged 26 years and 11 days, very deeply regretted.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

STANLEY—At Agra, on the 30th September, the wife of H. S. Stanley, Esq., R. W. Fusiliers, of a son.

WALKER—At Nynee Tal, on the 27th instant, the wife of Dr. William Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—D'GRUYTHER—At Bijnour, on the 27th September, by the Revd. William David Cowley, Chaplain of Moradabad, Mr. Clarence Algernon Phillips, Police Department, to Miss Priscilla Amelia D'Gruyther second daughter of William Henry D'Gruyther, Esq., Extra Assistant-Commissioner of Delhi.—No Cards.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, 150 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 15th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATTERSON, will be despatched on 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, for Calicutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Cochin, Tuticorin, Coombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.
..... & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST A... NAVIGATION ... BETWE...

...NTINUOUS COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast three times a month calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates :—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

Dep.	Dates	A.M.	P.M.		Dates	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay	10	20	30	Cochin Dep.	8	18	28
Beree Bunder	11	21	1	Beypore ...	9	19	29
Tangadi ...	11	21	1	Calicut ...	9	19	29
Goa ...	12	22	2	Tellicherry ...	10	20	30
Carwar ...	12	22	2	Cannanore ...	11	21	1
Honawar ...	12	22	2	Mangalore ...	11	21	1
Mangalore	13	23	3	Coompta ...	12	22	2
Cannanore ...	14	24	4	Carwar ...	13	23	3
Tellicherry ...	15	25	5	Goa ...	15	25	5
Calicut ...	15	25	5	Vingorla ...	15	25	5
Beypore ...	16	26	6	Beree Bunder ...	16	26	6
Cochin Ar.	17	27	7	Bunder ...	17	27	7
				Bombay ... Arr.	18	28	8

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows :—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows :—

Week days.	A.M.	P.M.		Week days.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo ...	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo ...		...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	...	...	10	Bombay Arr..	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

The direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. A Table d'hote is provided, with an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15 ; *second-class* £10 ; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together, *first-class* £13 7/8 per head ; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privilege of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s. ; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMBERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight or Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to Framjee Manuck, opposite to Kavathana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
Bombay, 8th October 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MOYLAN, will be despatched to Surat, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 P. M.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 7th October 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 1,178 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 29 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October 1864. Agents Ship *Tiverton*.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. MARDAN, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to
Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The fine Sunderland built Clipper Barque "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM," A 1 at Lloyds, 347 Tons Registar and 500 Tons burthen as she lies abreast Boree Bunder. Inspection is particularly invited. Apply to
26th September, 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—S. S. "ORISSA."—Consignees of Cargo by this Vessel are requested to send off Boats at once, as she will be required for the China Mail of 14th instant. All Cargo remaining on board on the 8th, will be removed at the expense and risk of the Consignees.
ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th October 1864.

THE Ship *Melmerby*, Captain MARLEY having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain MARLEY will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.
NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
29th September 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED for the following Merchandise ex *Melmerby*, Captain MARBY, from Liverpool ;
R F B— 1 Case containing a Carriage.
T H & Co.—80 Casks of Cement.
P H S—60 Barrels Spirits.
B M P—32 Cases Wines and Spirits.
The latter have been landed at the Custom House Bunder on account and at the risk of the concerned.
NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
29th September 1864.

A GOOD REWARD will be given by delivering three small KEYS, bound together (belonging to an Iron Safe) which have been lost on Tuesday evening at Apollo Bunder or at the entrance in the Native Town near the Bible's Friend Society. Apply to the Office of this paper.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

WANTED.—STABLE ACCOMMODATION for the Horses and one Carriage in the Fort. Apply to HEYCOCK & Co.
3, Hummum Street, 5th October 1864.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AN ASSISTANT CLERK.—Must be well up in Correspondence and Accounts. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 after a month's trial. Apply by letter to the undersigned.
By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.
Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, 6th Oct., 1864.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED FOR SIX MONTHS A HOUSE, on Malabar Hill, furnished." Any reasonable rent will be given. Apply stating terms to "A. B." care of *Bombay Gazette*.
Bombay, 28th September 1864.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE wanted by a European Gentleman in a European family, within a quarter of an hour's drive of the Fort. First rate references given and required. The sea side preferred, and stabling for one horse indispensable. Apply "A. B. O.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—J. C. PINTO begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that he will open the above Hotel from the 1st October next, and requests their kind Patronage and support.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklace, Albert, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Tooth-picks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.
HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.
Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.
By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—MESSRS. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works ; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.
25th June 1864.

GRAND CONCERT.

MR. HORACE POUSSARD,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH INSTRUMENTALIST,
and
MISS AMELIA BAILEY,

who has just completed a triumphant tour through China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon, (where she appeared for 27 nights), will give their First Concert in Bombay,

NEXT WEDNESDAY.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reason for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th ...

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have authorized MR. FRANCIS BARKER to sign for our Firm per procuration. ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.
Bombay, 20th September 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

WE have authorised MR. RUTTONJEE DADABHOY LOWJEE to sign for our Firm from this date. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents.
ALCIDE VINAY & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

With reference to the above Mr. A. D'ACQUENY is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.
By order of the Board,
T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.
Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.
London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank,
Oriental Bank Corporation:
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

NOTICE.—Tenders for 1,000 Tons of Coal and 200 Tons Coke, to be delivered at the Mint, are invited addressed to the Mint Master.
J. A. BALLARD, Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.
Bombay Mint, 27th September 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard at 2 P. M. :—
H. M.'s Steam Sloop "Zenobia." For particulars apply to the undersigned.
T. T. ROBINSON, Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 31st Aug. 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 7-14-0 per Share, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, on the called up Capital of the Bank, will be paid on and after Saturday the 15th inst.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both inclusive.
Bombay, 1st October 1864. J. GORDON, Manager

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Holders of Allotment Letters are requested to have their Shares transferred before the 15th instant, otherwise they cannot be recognized as Shareholders in the distribution of the Company's funds.
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th October 1864.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having received repeated applications to visit Bombay, has the honour to inform his Friends, that he may be expected in the beginning of December. As Mr. O'Meara is bound to visit Simla in April, his stay in Bombay will not exceed three months.
Simla, 8th September 1864.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

SECURED BY THE ASSETS OF THE

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

Bonds will be issued at

£95, for every £100,

in sums of £20, £100, £500, and £1,000,

bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Applications for Allotment, or for further information, to be addressed to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 26th September 1864.

Present.—R. T. Price, Esq. ; Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass, Esq. ; Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, Esq. ; and Pranjeevundass Pranjeevundass, Esq.

Proposed by Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass, Esq., seconded by Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That Mr. R. T. Price take the chair."

Notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Chairman then read the Minutes of last Meeting.

Proposed by H. Pranjeevundass, Esq. seconded by P. Pranjeevundass, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 19th August last, that the Company be wound up and dissolved in accordance with the Provisions of Act XIX. of 1857, and that the Board of Directors be empowered to carry such dissolution into effect as provided by Article No. 113 of the Supplemental Articles of Association," be confirmed.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by H Pranjeevundass, Esq., and seconded by P. Pranjeevundass, Esq., the Meeting separated.

ROB. T. PRICE, Chairman.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lotteary combined.

Capital, 131,207,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz :—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the
2ND OF JANUARY, 1865,
When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c. down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.

Six Shares for.....	£10	Thirty-four for.....	£50
Thirteen for.....	£20	Seventy for.....	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to
H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to ; Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

BOMBAY AND LANDING SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બ્યે લેનડીંગ એન્ડ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे लांडींग एंड शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited) held at the Office of the Chamber of Commerce at 4 P. M., on the 22nd September 1864,

The following Resolutions were passed :—

1. Resolved,—That the Shares upon which the last Call due 15th instant, has not been duly paid be hereby declared forfeited.

2. Resolved,—That the forfeited Shares abovementioned be revived upon payment of the unpaid Calls with interest as follows :—

If tendered before 15th	October	1864 at 15	per cent.
Do. do.	15th November	1864 at 18	do.
Do. do.	15th December	1864 at 24	do.

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઈસ્ટ ઇન્ડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट इण्डीया प्रेस कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

THE 3rd instalment of Rupees 300 per share (making in all Rs. 750 paid up) was due on the 6th instant, at the Office of the Company, 8, Hornby Row, and interest is now chargeable.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
7th October 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on SATURDAY the 15th day of October, proximo, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 9th instant :—

1st.—That Clause 49 of the Articles of Association—"That the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of 100 Shares or more, of Rs. 150 each," be altered as follows :—"That the qualification of a Director, shall be the ownership of 50 shares of Rs. 250 each."

2nd.—Also Clause 88—"That if any Call or Instalment shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, shall be charged from the period fixed for payment," as follows :—"That the Directors fix the rate of interest to be charged on any Call, or Instalment, which shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof."

3rd.—That it being desirable in the opinion of the Shareholders that a Charter of Incorporation should be obtained for the Bank, this meeting authorizes the Directory to take such steps, and do all deeds, acts, matters, and things, as may in their judgment be necessary for that purpose.
By order,
Bombay, 30th Sept. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "
When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DR. M. HAUG'S Lecture on the Parsee Religion THIS EVENING, 8th October 1864, at 6 P. M., at the residence of Messrs. P. & B. FRAMJEE CAMA, Govalia Tank.

Price of Admission. Rupees 5.

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, and *Duftur Ashkara* Office.

The proceeds of the Lecture will be devoted to the offering of Prizes &c., to the best Zend and Pehlvi Scholars.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 30th September 1864.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY, GENERALLY.—Messrs. R. FELL AND SON beg to inform the Mercantile and General Public that from the 1st of October next, they have made arrangements for carrying on the business of Commission Agents, General Brokers, House Agents, Auctioneers, &c. &c.

To a long experience in the management of the Poona Branch of the Firm of Preacher & Co. (Limited), Messrs. R. Fell and Son can add a long residence in the country ; an extensive connexion both in England and in India, and an intimate acquaintance with all the requirements of Residents in tropical climates.

At an early date, Messrs. R. Fell and Son will advertise the arrival of new consignments of Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c ; Cilman's Stores, and Preserved Provisions of every description. In the meantime they have arranged to execute indents for such supplies as their Constituents may require. They have had a large experience in supplying Officers' Messes, and if entrusted with the duties of an Agency, they will do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in them.

East Street, Poona, 26th September 1864.

NOTICE.—MONDAY next, the 10th instant, being DUSSARA, the undermentioned establishments will be closed for business on that day :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L., and China,
W. JACKSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
J. GUSTADJEE, Pro. Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
O. MULLAR, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited)
W. E. YOUNG, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited).
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Manager.
For the East India Bank,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL WREAD, Officiating Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited).
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, &c., will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon :—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular the Sugar Mills, Plant, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Cattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited.)

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long time.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (or as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the unanticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds ; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Banks (for as money is concerned) all interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of
Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows :—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me ..... Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank; and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty-Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandize shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., *for the late firm of* Hunt, Mounsey & Co., *Insolvents.*

THERE will be a CLEARANCE SALE by Auction, commencing on MONDAY the 17th instant, and the premises will be closed from Monday the 10th instant, to allow time for classifying the Lots, and preparing them for public view, which will be for 2 days prior to the Sale

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.

8, Hornby Row, Fort, 7th October 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)

શ્રી પ્રીન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Third Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 31st November 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October 1864.

TOWN HALL,
EXTRA GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
TUESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER 1864,
WHEN ALL THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTES OF THE ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE WILL APPEAR.

Reserved Seats..... Rs. 8
Unreserved ,, ... ,, 5

To be had at HERBERT & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a plan of the Seats may be seen.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Khedive*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 15th October 1864, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 16th instant. As Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee from this Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Saturday 8th ..... 6h. 28m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th ..... 8h. 30m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 15th ..... 11h. 7m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd ..... 4h. 19m. P. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun &c.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	1	Venus sets at 6h. 54m. P. M.	5 53	5 42	8 16	5 49	
Sun.	2	20th Sunday after Trinity	5 54	5 41	8 29	6 12	
Mon.	3	Dipavalee	5 54	5 40	5 56	6 38	
Tues.	4	Old Michaelmas Day.	5 54	5 39	7 16	7 49	
Wed.	5	Twilight ends at 6h. 32m.	5 54	5 38	9 39	8 46	
Thur.	6	Trans. of Ed. Conference.	5 55	5 38	9 10	9 33	
Fri.	7	Jupiter rises at 8h. 37m.	5 55	5 37	9 55	10 17	

6th Oct. 1864, Hours—9h. 0m. 12s.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 18	KURRACHEE	Sept. 30
AGRA	Sept. 29	LAHORE	Sept. 28
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 29	MADRAS	Sept. 30
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 23	MAURITIUS	June 4
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Oct. 1
BANGALORE	Sept. 30	MALTA	Sept. 13
CALCUTTA	Sept. 30	MERUT	Sept. 30
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Oct. 1
CEYLON	Sept. 24	PENANG	Sept. 30
COCHIN	Sept. 24	RANGOON	Aug. 27
DELHI	Oct. 1	SINGAPORE	Sept. 12
FRANCE	Aug. 19	SURAT	Sept. 19
HONGKONG	Sept. 10	SINGAPORE	Sept. 19

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

THE Criminal Sessions, which are now happily on their last legs, afford us only another instance of their intolerable interference with the due course of ordinary business. We do not hesitate to say that four-fifths of the cases which have been tried, with all the solemnity of High Court procedure, Grand Jury and all, might have been equally well disposed of before a tribunal with less imposing pretensions. And yet with cases involving vast interests, some five hundred or so in arrears, a fortnight's precious time has been wasted in considering the doings of Mr. Barton's pet lambs, in the exercise of their various amiable callings. The criminal population of Bombay is a very interesting body no doubt: but there are very few of them rogues of sufficient importance to require a High Court title to the House of Correction. It is well-known that we are too much in the habit of regarding our unconvicted thieves, less like vermin than fair game, to be hunted in accordance with nice sporting rules, and to be allowed a good start at the beginning. An Englishman's natural idea of a fair trial is unconsciously founded on the same principle which teaches him to esteem the act of shooting at a sitting partridge one of the most fragrant breaches of all laws, human and divine: while the French criminal has no more chance than the French cock-robin. The same natural characteristic, doubtless, which induces the "Juge d'Instruction" and all the rest of the inquisitorial brood to take every means afforded them by the artful engines of law to ensure them victims, impels Auguste to let off his gun at the unsuspecting sparrow chirping three yards off in a bush. Perhaps it would be as well if each nation undertook to learn a little from the other in the matter of criminal jurisprudence and procedure. We ourselves should be by no means sorry to see a slight, no more than a slight, dash of the French element introduced into our dealings with the wily rascals of Asia. It is certain that many of their crimes place our present system simply at defiance—that of perjury, the commonest of all, may be mentioned. How many Advocates are there in India, we wonder, who frequently while conducting their cases are not in their own mind usually convinced that some of the witnesses are telling lies as fast as they can speak? With regard to the detection of this offence in this country nothing would be more advantageous than a power of rigidly cross-examining the accused. The power is one liable possibly to abuse; but we are quite sure that, under due check, it would be a most useful one to place in the hands of all our Magistrates. In the Mofussil, prisoners are, we believe, interrogated with good results. It is a common appeal on behalf of a prisoner that this month is closed; but in nine cases out of ten this closing of his mouth is the greatest possible benefit to the guilty prisoner; while it is very possible that the innocence of an innocent man, especially if stupid, might be made apparent by a searching examination.

But to return to our subject. It is obvious that the present plan of interrupting the civil business of the High Court with paltry cases of theft and such like has become a most serious evil. It is one also that has produced remark in high quarters. If our Calcutta rulers could be in the slightest degree induced to understand our interests, it is one among our many grievances they should take immediate steps to remove. What we require is an officer in the nature of a Recorder—indeed there is no reason he should not be called a Recorder; and four times a year with the assistance of a petty jury only he should be required to get rid of all the trifling criminal cases which now block the doorways of our highest Court of Judicature.

THE Calcutta papers, for want of anything better to do, have lately betaken themselves to the arduous task of studying the commercial, social, and moral aspects of life in Bombay. Our contemporaries appear to regard us with feelings of bewilderment not unlike those which must have inspired that enterprizing traveller, M. du Chaillu, when he fell in with his first Gorilla; and their remarks afford us as much amusement as M. du Chaillu's book would afford to the strange animal which has gained him immortality, if the Gorilla could but read the English language and learn what that curious creature, man, thinks of his character and habits. The *Friend of India*, in particular, is never weary of publishing articles in which the present condition and prospects of Bombay are described as truly deplorable. The *Friend* seems to have conceived a holy horror of this city and the wicked inhabitants thereof. We are the frightful example which he keeps constantly before the eyes of the good people of Calcutta to warn them of the danger of indulging that passion for excessive speculation which too often leads astray fallen and sinful man. The article in last week's issue of the paper is almost as affecting as Mr. Pecksniff's severe reproof to Mr. Montague and his friend Mr. Jonas Chuzzlewit, when that brace of worthies disclosed to the pious architect their little scheme for making money out of the credulity of the public. Bombay is denounced as a city of reckless traders and speculators, who, rich with the ill-gotten gains of the American war, continue to act as if that war could never come to an end, and in its ending reduce Bombay as a commercial city to the level of Madras. The whole trade of the place is supposed to be rotten, and the *Friend* has the audacity to take as the text of his lecture on the immorality of Bombay some innocent expressions of ours intended merely to warn a large class of *outside* speculators, who do not really belong to the trading class, but whom the enormous fortunes made by merchants during the last four years have tempted to dabble in matters that they do not understand, that the time has come when it is necessary for them to observe great caution in their dealings if they wish to escape getting their fingers burnt. The regular trade of Bombay has been managed with great prudence and caution for some time past; and, though of course some bankers and merchants have been less circumspect than others, and a panic, when it does come, must cause a few failures, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension that the general prosperity of Bombay will cease with the termination of the American war. The *Friend* leaves altogether out of consideration the fact that immense riches have already been received and stored away in this Presidency; and even he might, we should think, convince himself, by a glance at the map, that a seaport possessing the natural advantages of Bombay,—unequalled as there are in India,—and situated where it cannot fail to become the chief port of interchange for the traffic of the East and the West, cannot be dependent for the materials of its permanent wealth and greatness even on so important an accident as the American war.

The *Englishman* surveys us from another point of view. The leading daily paper of Calcutta has, of course, sufficient knowledge of commercial affairs to enable it to avoid committing the egregious errors of the *Friend of India*. All that the *Englishman* complains of is our natural wish to be allowed to spend our own money. He thinks it unreasonable that Bombay should demand to have expended within her own limits the profits realized by Government on the recent sales of land in this Island. As well, he says, might the people of Assam ask to have spent for their exclusive benefit the money obtained by the sale of the lands in that province. Perhaps, if the people of Assam had any voice in the matter, they might think this hypothesis by no means so absurd as the *Englishman* imagines it to be. But Bombay really rests the justice of her claim on the sufficient ground that the money in question has been derived, not from the sale of waste lands, but from that of land which was previously used for public purposes—as Gunpowder Works, Fortifications, &c. —and that the whole amount is needed for the construction of new Government Offices, Forts, and Public Institutions, on a scale suited to the modern requirements of the town. Our Calcutta contemporary declares it is "absurd" to talk of Calcutta cherishing ill-will against Bombay; but he admits that there may be a feeling of personal animosity between members of the Government of India and Governors of subordinate Presidencies, or, in other words, between Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Bartle Frere. This is enough for our purpose. *Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.* While high officials quarrel about the disposal of our money, Bombay is left without even an Office fit for the transaction of the business of Government therein, a Courthouse in which justice can be decently administered, or a Fort which can protect the town from destruction by an American frigate; and public servants cannot get money to buy themselves and their families daily bread unless they strike for it.

THE most moral commentator on the spirit of modern Joint Stock enterprise will hardly be found, we think, to blame the formation of a company, a notice of which appeared in our Advertisement Columns yesterday. We allude to the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited). For a very long time the want of some highly skilled veterinary practitioner has been greatly felt in Bombay, and we must congratulate ourselves that that want is to be supplied by a person of such eminence in his profession as Mr Hallen. Mr. Hallen is indubitably the fittest man in this Presidency for the post he has undertaken to fill.

The Company purpose, we understand, to conduct their operations on a very extended scale. And we hope by their means to see not only the breed of horses in Bombay considerably improved, but their price greatly reduced. It seems not at all improbable that by their means the grass monopoly, which raises grass and gram to their present extortionate prices, may be once and for all broken down. We ourselves herald the formation of this Company as the dawn of better days for Europeans in Bombay, and it is to be hoped that gentlemen as energetic and patriotic as those whose names appear to this scheme will be found to assist as in the matter of horse's food and the other necessaries of life. In a financial point of view this Company, if it is only decently conducted, for which the promotion is sufficient guarantee, will, we should imagine, be exceedingly remunerative.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph)

COCONADA, 7th October.

Steamer *Bushire* sailed for Madras.

VINGORLA, 8th October.

Steamer *Arabia*, from Cacwar, arrived and sailed for Bombay.

THE *Friend of India* :—"The king of Abyssinia has released our consul, Captain Cameron, with his fellow prisoners."

THE *Delhi Gazette* :—"It has been decided that Mr. D. F. McLeod succeeds Sir Robert Montgomery in the Punjaub, as a temporary measure. Colonel Lake will officiate as Financial Commissioner."

THE *Himalaya Star* :—"Robberies have taken place in 'Peterhoff' (the house in which the Viceroy lives at Simla). Lady Lawrence sustained a loss in her jewels, which were stolen by one of her servants. They have since been recovered. The robbery was traced to an Ayah who, we learn, has been sentenced to imprisonment. The next theft was the abstraction of a large quantity of the Vice Regal cut glass tumblers, &c., &c., which have, also, we are glad to say, been restored.

"From this it is apparent that not only have we an abundance of thieves in Simla, but a number of "*receivers*," and it reflects little upon the Station Police that these characters are so very little known to them, that thefts can be committed under our very noses, with almost perfect impunity. It is high time that an Act protecting us from our servants and their depredations were passed forthwith. We have spoken out till we are sick of the affair on these points, and we hope earnestly, now that the evil has come home to the Viceroy himself, that we shall see something done to defend us from the scoundrels that call themselves *servants*."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The following is the composition and distribution of the British military force about to annex the Bhootan *doors*, under the command of Brigadier-General Mulcaster, who operates from the right; Brigadier-General Dunsford co-operating on the left:—

Right Column, forming at Gowhatty.

Three mountain-train guns of the Eurasian company of Artillery.
Three squadrons 7th Bengal Cavalry.
The 43rd Regiment N. I.
One company of Sebundy Sappers and Miners.

Right Centre Column, at Goalpara.

Three companies of the 20th Regiment N. I., to occupy Gowhatty in support.

Right Centre Column, at Goalpara.

Three Mountrain-train guns of the Eurasian company of Artillery.
One squadron of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.
Two squadrons of the 14th Bengal Cavalry.
One company of Sebundy Sappers and Miners.
A wing of the 44th Regiment N. I.
A wing of the 12th Regiment N. I.
Two companies of the 12th N. I., to remain in support at Goalpara.

Left Centre Column, at Cooch-Behar.

Three Armstrong Mountain-train guns of the Punjab Irregular Force.
Two eight-inch mortars.
One company of Sappers and Miners, with three pontoon rafts for crossing rivers.
The 2nd Regiment of Ghoorkas.

Left Column, at Julpigoree.

Two Armstrong Mountain-train guns.
Two eight-inch mortars.
One company of Sappers and Miners.
A wing of the 11th Regiment N. I.
A wing of the 18th Regiment N. I.
The 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

"The commissariat officers have received orders to collect at each of the abovementioned Stations a supply of provisions for three months, with efficient carriage,—elephant, mule, pony, or coolie —as may be most advisable and available. The Cavalry portion of the force is to be armed with carbines, and commanding officers are ordered to indent for them at once. Dr. Naismith, the principal medical officer of the field-force, has been ordered to repair at once to Brigadier-General Mulcaster's head-quarters, report himself, and make the arrangements for his department; and in addition to the medical officers of corps and batteries, it is ordered that a spare Assistant-Surgeon or two are to accompany each column. The three companies of H. M.'s 48th Regiment now at Darjeeling, also those of H. M.'s 80th intended for their relief, are ordered to stand fast until the operations against Bhootan shall have been brought to a conclusion. The force now about to commence military operations will amount to, in round numbers, about ten thousand men, perfect in every arm: and it must soon if well managed, bring the Bhootanese into submission. We hear that, by the advice of the medical authorities, military operations have been deferred for a few weeks beyond the intended date."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CENTRAL INDIA, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

SUCH is life in the Central Provinces! Lieutenant Downing Swiney, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways of the Bombay Presidency, travelled from Jubbulpore to Nagpore a few days ago in the best of health; he contracted fever on the road and died yesterday morning at Nagpore. He was to have accompanied Mr. Temple on his trip to Bombay. It was Lieutenant Swiney who drew the attention of Government to the dilatoriness of the G. I. P. Railway Company in supplying the permanent way material to the Contractors, and he did it with a boldness quite worthy of the cause, for who can say that the indolence of a Company may not shake the credit of a Contractor in the money market? The facile pen and the master mind which came to the rescue of the latter are now no more.

Mr. Temple has obtained three months' privilege leave to visit England, for the purpose of marrying, and departs from the scene of his labours shortly, making over charge of his office to Mr. Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Very few of his subordinates liked Mr. Temple, but there are still few, I fear, who love Mr. Campbell, for he is a terror to evil-doers, and a very caution to blunderers; at the same time the general opinion is that he is not very courteous in his style of address to his subordinates. Mr. Temple, on the contrary, can administer a more severe reprimand in gentle terms *par exemple*, it an owner, in pleading for his shortcomings, states that he "has worked to the best of his ability," Mr. Temple will order his Secretary to tell him that "ability is an improvable faculty" and that "he must study." On the other hand, Mr. Campbell will tell an officer that he is "wanting in power to understand," which in the abstract means that the man is a fool; or that his "work is disgraceful," which you will readily admit cannot be worse. Now this is not the way to handle most men, for the majority have a very sensitive "power to understand," and often exercise the right of demanding a retraction of any unbecoming language that may be used towards them. For all this, I reckon Mr. Campbell as the very *beau ideal* of a rigid Judicial Commissioner. As Chief he will doubtless adopt a more dignified and conciliatory policy towards his subordinates.

A letter from Nagpore (a letter from any place is a trial in these wilds) informs me that the Government have refused to sanction Mr. Drysdale's appointment as Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's Office, while retaining his rank as Extra Assistant Commissioner. He must have either one or the other, or none at all. This is just as it should be.

Baboo Nobin Kristo Bose, Assistant Superintendent in the Chief Commissioner's Office on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, and a literary son of Bengal, has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, on a salary of Rs. 300, in the Central Provinces.

Mr. Watts, an extensive landholder in the Jubbulpore district, has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate, and has been invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, which, as your professional readers must know, means that Mr. Watts is competent to award six months' imprisonment, or a fine of Rs. 200, or both, to a convicted offender. This gentleman is reckoned a local celebrity by reason of the gallant services performed by him in the field during the rebellion, and for which the Government made him a Local Lieutenant of Police.

A brutal murder of a child for the sake of its ornaments, amounting in value to about Rs. 25, was committed, I hear, a few days back in the city of Jubbulpore. This is the story I have received: The mother of the child (who was 4 years old) had left the little one in the house, with the matted door closed, and went to fetch water. On returning home she missed the child and immediately gave the alarm. The Police were informed, and search was made. All this happened between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M. Next morning the body of the child, stripped of its ornaments, and with head and face battered by a brick-bat, apparently in the hope of obstructing identification, was found in a well in the outskirts of the city. The murderer is still at large. Could any crime be more brutal? But what are the Government to do beyond warning natives from decking their children with jewellery in cases like this? If the man who killed the child is apprehended and even hanged, will that prevent the next scoundrel of the kind from committing the same crime if an opportunity offers? Assuredly not. Really if parents of native children will not leave off decking their children in jewellery, Government should tax every such child *ad calorem* on the parent's means, until the practice ceases. For humanity's sake we abolished suttee, why should we not arbitrarily thus remove an evil of almost as great a magnitude in India?

There have been five or six repeated daily banghy parcel robberies lately between Jubbulpore and Seonie on the the road to Nagpore. The Police, Postal, and Magisterial authorities have been so taken aback by the fact, that the robberies have been daringly, daily, repeated, that I fear it will take them some time to recover themselves from the shock, and to prosecute their enquiries regarding such an unparalleled instance of highway robbery in these Provinces.—More anon. By the way, I hear that some of the parcels contained merely official despatches; but that one contained gold leaf to the value of Rs. 5,000, despatched by a native, of course, from Calcutta. Not long ago I reported a similar sort of robbery to you as having occurred in about the same locality. I cannot but believe that there is a party combination in all this. Mr. Hufton, the Mail Superintendent, is out on the road doing his best to track up the robbers.

After a heavy downpour, the rains have ceased, and the winter is slowly creeping in. You can imagine how heavy the last falls were when I tell you, that one European traveller had his house washed away with 200 rupees in the holsters in the Heron Nuddee between Jubbulpore and Mirzapore, and another gentleman travelling to Nagpore had large tin box full of clothes and with one hundred rupees washed away at a small but deep nuddee, across which he might have spat, and at which he was detained 36 hours. If Government had bridged these long ago, all this would not have occurred.

THE REVENUE SURVEY BILL.

To His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir H. BARTLE E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The Memorial of the undersigned landholders residing and holding lands in the Presidency of Bombay.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That some of your now Memorialists by a previous Memorial, bearing date the 28th day of September, petitioned your Excellency to be allowed to appear and be heard by T. C. Anstey, Esq., and T. C. Hayllar, Esq., Barristers-at-law, before the Legislative Council of Bombay against the third reading of a Bill introduced by your Excellency's Government to the Legislative Council, entitled "a Bill to provide for the Survey, demarcation, assessment, and subsequent management of lands held under Government in the districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same."

2. That in reply thereto an official communication was received on Sunday morning, the 2nd instant, from H. Birdwood, Esq., Under Secretary to your Excellency's Government in the Legislative Department in the words following, that is to say:—

No. 178 OF 1864.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

To CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE, CAMA, Esq.
VISHWANATH NARAYAN MUNDLIK, Esq.
KRISHNAJI BALLAL, Esq.
KRISHNAJI VINAYAK, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial, dated the 28th ultimo, in which you request to appear by Counsel at the third reading of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Bill, for the purpose of stating your objections to the measure, and in reply I am directed to point out that an opportunity was afforded you on the 21st ultimo of stating by Counsel before the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay any objections you might have to allege against the Bill either in principle or detail; that you failed to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded you, and that the time at which such objections can be heard by Counsel before a Select Committee is now past.

I am further directed to state that if you have anything specific to urge against the Bill, as amended by the Council this day, (a copy of the amended Bill is hereto annexed) the Council are ready to consider such objections which may be stated in writing before the Bill is read a third time and passed. Unless, however, such objections are so laid before the Council in writing on or before Wednesday, the 5th instant, they cannot now be considered.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

H. BIRDWOOD, Under-Secretary to Govt.

Poona, 1st October 1864.

3. That your Memorialists, while they respectfully express themselves unable to concur in the reasons advanced in the above letter for your Excellency's refusal to permit them to appear and be heard by Counsel, are still willing to avail themselves of your Excellency's permission to urge their objections in writing against the Bill as far as the brief time granted them will allow of their so doing: but that, at the same time, your Memorialists consider that the various and important changes effected in the Bill since its second reading, which have certainly taken your Memorialists by surprise, and the generally difficult and complicated nature of the measure itself should have disposed your Excellency to grant your Memorialists longer time to prepare and bring in their statement, which cannot possibly under existing circumstances be framed so as to embrace the numerous objections to which this Bill is open.

4. That some of your memorialists already suggested in their former Memorial hereinbefore, alluded to, some of the grounds on which this Bill is obviously dangerous to their common interests and welfare. That your Memorialists are now prepared to substantiate their objections and others which they now produce by reasons and by reference to and analysis of the Bill itself.

5. That the objections which your memorialists wish to urge against the passing of this Bill, as it now stands, into law are chiefly, that it is:—

I. Inquisitorial.
II. That it legislates in the dark.
III. That it does and will oust the jurisdiction of the properly constituted courts of law.
IV. That it does and will place the decisions of important questions of law in the hands of irregularly constituted tribunals.
V. That it interferes with valuable vested interests without making due provision for their protection.
VI. That it is in its general scope opposed to the principles of law under which this country is professedly governed.
VII. That it is obscure in its details and cumbrous in its general provisions.

6. That your Memorialists, before proceeding to analyse seriatim the various sections of this Bill, will, for the sake of convenience and lucidity, set forth broadly to your Excellency the reasons on which the aforesaid seven objections are based.

7. That this Bill is (1) inquisitorial, because it invests your Excellency in Council with the power to send an unlimited number of Surveyors, with their servants and underlings, to enter upon lands belonging to "private individuals" (Sec. 11); because it confers upon certain officers connected with the Revenue Survey the extraordinary and arbitrary power of calling on landholders to produce for inspection their title-deeds and other documents relating to their lands (Sec. 14); because it empowers officers, in all probability totally unqualified to judge of such necessity, to require the attendance of any person whose presence or evidence may be necessary for certain purposes, under criminal penalties for disobedience (Sec. 21); because it opens a wide door for oppression, corruption, and fraud among the lower subordinates of the Survey department to whom the carrying out many of the measures of this Bill must necessarily be entrusted.

8. That (2) this Bill legislates in the dark, in that it legalises and confirms existing settlements of Land Revenue Survey (Section 3). Evidence of which has not been laid before your Excellency's Legislative Council; and because it deals with rights, interests, and properties as hereafter will more particularly appear, without any reliable evidence as to their nature, extent, value, or importance.

9. That this Bill (3) does and will oust the jurisdiction of the properly constituted courts of law, and (4) place the decision of important questions of law in the hands of the irregularly constituted tribunals, is obvious from Section 8, which gives Revenue Survey officers of all grades cognisance of *all matters* connected with Survey, and from Section IX. which so far as it is comprehensible may be taken to place, as the Supreme Appellate tribunal from the proceedings and orders of his subordinates, in the hands of the Superintendent of Survey only, subject to certain limitations at the hands of the Commissioner of Survey under "the general control of the Governor in Council."

10. That your Memorialists most urgently beseech your Excellency to re-consider these two sections before they pass into law, inasmuch as when read in connection with the remainder of this Bill, especially section 27, they place in the hands of inexperienced judges, provided with no proper machinery for administering justice, and in the general majority of cases unilluminated with any knowledge of the rules of law of evidence, the power of deciding upon the most important questions affecting landed and other interests to an incalculable extent, as may be more particularly seen from a reference to sections XXXVII. and XXXVIII., added since the second reading of the Bill.

11. That (5) it does and will interfere with and sacrifice valuable landed interests. That your Memorialists consider that for confirmation of this objection it is not necessary to look beyond the newly added sections, Nos. 37 and 38, with the proviso appended to the latter clause, which while professing to protect the rights and privileges of the Khotes practically destroy them.

12. That the clause abovementioned prejudicially affects property worth millions of rupees belonging to persons living over a wide extent of country. That your Excellency's Legislative Council has not, as has been already urged, before it, the title of evidence with regard to the nature or value of those interests, and that in spite of repeated petitions in that regard no opportunity has been afforded your Memorialists or laying before your Excellency's Council by the mouths of trustworthy witnesses any account relating to them.

13. That your Memorialists claim for the Khote tenure an origin of in many instances remote, in all respectable antiquity. And your Memorialists further beg to represent to your Excellency, that in the Southern Konkun and the greater part of the Colaba Sub-Collectorate the Khotes first settled the country, reclaimed it from the jungles and the sea, and peopled it: that from time immemorial they have been allowed hereditarily to possess and enjoy undisturbed the land the fruits of their labour and expenditure: that sunnuds and other documents of ancient date are in the possession of the Khotes, copies of some of which, there being no time for translation, are hereto annexed (marked (a), which confirm to the ancestors of their present possessors absolute titles in the nature of English fee-simple in land and villages now held upon Khote tenure: that in many instances the origin of the tenure is naturally wrapped in doubt, being only referrable to immemorial custom: that various opinions have been propounded to account for these tenures by the different officers of Government entrusted with the duty of investigating them, but that it is to be remarked that, however differing on points important and unimportant, all have agreed that the Khotes have rights of a tangible nature which should and ought to be respected.

14. That your Memorialists fail to see any respect paid to these rights in this Bill which places the nice questions regarding them hereinbefore indicated at the mercy of the Survey Department, without the privilege of a reference to the constituted law courts of the country. Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully but urgently protest on this ground against the sanction of your Excellency's Legislative Council being given to this Bill without further investigation of the tenures of the Khotes. That your Memorialists on support of these objections beg also to refer your Excellency to sections 32 and 35, which prejudicially affect districts already surveyed and assessed.

15. That this Bill is opposed to the settled principles of law under which this country is professedly governed, inasmuch as (1) it will operate retrospectively, in support whereof your Memorialists refer to section 3 which enforces existing settlements of land revenue survey and thereby for ever deprives parties already having grievances to complain of under those settlements of their rights of referring them to the decision of the properly constituted law courts, and sets up instead, as the tribunal for the trial of such past grievances, the irregular courts of the Survey Department.

16. That you Memorialists cannot fail to regard this as a most serious and vital injury to their constitutional rights and privileges, the more so, as the rules under which the greater part of these existing settlements have been made, are themselves open to the objection of illegality as may be seen upon reference to clause 3 of Sec. IV. of Regulation XVII. of 1827, which requires that such rules should be instituted by Regulation alone.

17. That this Bill is (2) further opposed to the principles of the law of this country, because it will be confiscational in its operation. (Vide Sections 32, 35, 37 and 38.)

18. That this Bill is generally obscure in its definitions and confused and embarrassing in its provisions.

19. That the short time granted to your Memorialists to prepare this statement will not permit them to substantiate their objections to this Bill contained in para. 18, as fully as they could otherwise do (as indeed is the case with all the foregoing objections). That the following objections are not therefore exhaustive.

20. That the preamble of this Bill refers to "persons and classes *owning* and occupying land;" that in the body of the Bill no definition is given of ownership; that having regard to the intricate and difficult nature of the tenures to be dealt with this is a most important omission, and leaves too wide a field for the exercise of the ingenuity of the executive department.

21. That the term "occupant" is most unsatisfactorily defined in section II.—that clause I of section II. which defines this word when read in connection with section III. of Regulation XVII. of 1827 and clause No. 5 of the Survey Rules, which rules having been framed to carry out Regulation XVII. of 1827 are now apparently to be further enforced by this Bill, becomes entirely incomprehensible; that to prevent this and the like confusion your Memorialists respectfully recommend that the Survey rules should be embodied in the Bill.

22. That section 2 of the Survey Rules guarantees the permanency of the assessment made thereunder; that by section III. of this Bill "existing settlements" have been enforced: that this assessment includes cesses on roads, schools &c. that yet in section XXIX. of this Bill your Memorialists find that the guarantee of permanency is strictly limited to "Imperial Land Revenue." That this provision applies to the whole Presidency where surveys have already been introduced under the sanction of the Survey Rules; and that therefore this limitation is a breach of faith as regards the guarantee contained in section 2 of the abovementioned rules: that furthermore your Memorialists beg leave particularly to object to the vagueness and uncertainty introduced into clause I of section XXIX. by the term "&c.," which read with the context embraces every object which the executive department may choose to think necessary "for purposes of local improvement" whatever may be its nature or extent.

23. That section VIII. of this Bill which invests the persons thereinmentioned "with the cognizance of *all matters* connected with survey and assessment" places far too wide and extensive a discretion in the hands of the executive. That this Bill should define with greater accuracy what those "matters" are.

24. That to section IX. your Memorialists respectfully recommend should be added a proviso to the effect that this Section should not debar parties aggrieved by the measures of this Bill from seeking their remedies in the properly constituted courts of law.

25. That your Memorialists suggest that in line 7 of section X. after the words "occupants of lands" should be added the words "in person or by recognized agents" and that section XVII. of the Civil Procedure Code be repealed.

26. That to section X. after the words "such decision when confirmed by the Superintendent of the Survey shall be final" should be inserted words to the effect that such decision should be final "unless it has left undetermined the points to be decided or has decided points not referred to it, or the decision is indefinite or illegal on the face of it." (Vide sections 312 to 325 of the Civil Procedure Code).

27. That section XX. should provide for examining sick or infirm person or persons residing at a distance by commission; and further should provide for the return of the documents which the Survey officer is empowered to call for.

28. That the rules mentioned in section 25 should be incorporated in this Act and should provide for the preservation of all civil remedies.

29. That your Memorialists consider section XXVII. as open to the most serious objections, that it will lead to the most harassing enquiries, that it leaves uncertain how far the record to be prepared by the Survey officers is binding upon the landholders that words should be added to it to the effect that "this record should be no bar to the proprietary rights or legal remedies of any person."

30. That section XXXII. should give some definition of the term "alienated villages."

31. That your Memorialists having now indicated such of the leading objections to this Bill as time would allow, respectfully suggest to your Excellency that they have made out a case against it sufficiently strong to induce your Excellency to consider the propriety and expediency of postponing the passing of this Bill and of taking evidence with regard to the tenures, especially those of Khotes, affected by it either before your Excellency's Legislative Council or a Select Committee thereof re-appointed for the purpose.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA and others.

Bombay, 4th October 1864.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch returned from Poona on the evening of Thursday last.

THE Civil and Military Examination Committee will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday next.

THE Legislative Council will meet at Poona to-morrow when the Revenue Survey Bill will be again considered with a view to its third reading.

THE F. and O. Company's Steam ship *China*, proceeding to England under canvass, having completed her cargo for London, will be towed to sea at daylight on Monday morning next, by the steam ship *Jedda*.

THE Fort Police Magistrates were engaged for a short time yesterday in the disposal of a number of ordinary cases, none of which presented the slightest feature of interest to the public.

HIS Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere, we are informed, will leave Dapoorie next week for Matheran, where they will sojourn for a short time previous to their taking up their abode in Bombay for the season.

THE Parsee Bigamy Case was called on yesterday, all the defendants were present, but no prosecutor. There being no evidence to place before the jury they were advised to return a verdict of Not Guilty, which was forthwith done and the defendants was discharged.

THE ELEPHANTA MURDER.—It is stated that the sentences of death against the three convicts out of six, which has been confirmed by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, will be carried into execution during the course of the next week at Elephanta.

WE understand that the appeal case against the Bombay Reclamation Company will come on in the High Court, Original Jurisdiction side, after the arrival in Bombay of Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Chief Justice, who is expected here by the first mail in November next.

OUT of about seven Civil Servants who appeared before the Central Committee in the Town Hall on Thursday last, four have passed their examination successfully in the following languages: Mr. George Hickman John, in Guzrathee; Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, in Marathee; and Messrs. G. H. John and M. H. Scott, in Hindoostanee.

DR. HAUG lectures on the Parsee religion to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock, at Mr. Postonjee Framjee Cama's bungloe at Gowalia Tank. The tickets for admission to which are Rs. 5 each. We are given to understand that Dr. Haug does not intend appropriating the proceeds of his lecture to himself, but proposes to offer it in the shape of a present to the best Pundit and Dehvi a scholar from the Parsee community. The German Scholar deserves the best thanks of the Zoroastrian community for taking so much interest in the advancement of their religious studies, and what is more to his credit, for refusing to accept any pecuniary benefit to be derived from the sale of tickets of admission to this evening's lec

ferred from Premchund Roychund to Cursetjee Cooverjee. ...se entries I am of opinion are in the prisoner's handwriting. There is no other clerk in the office who can write English. In cases of transfer the certificate was made out by the prisoner and signed by me. These certificates were shown me are not signed by me. The signature and writing in the body of the document is in the ordinary handwriting of the prisoner. In the transfer book a counterfoil is retained, in the place where there should be one there is none, and at the end of the book there are five blank counterfoils. It is the practice to go on issuing things in the book, and to carry on a running number, which is attached to the certificate. Two certificates of those now shown me bear my signature, two bear the same number. This is contrary to practice. I purchased five shares in April last. I executed the deed on the 19th. This is the deed now shown me. The transfer is in the name of Cursetjee Cooverjee. I know no such person. The writing in the transfer certificate I believe to be in the handwriting of the prisoner. The proceeding on transferring is thus: the holder sends to the office a notice with his name and name of purchaser on the deed of transfer and his signature. It is no part of my duty to see the deed executed. These certificates now shown me are not signed by me, they are a transfer of thirty-five shares from Premchund Roychund to Cursetjee Cooverjee, and appear to be in the handwriting of the prisoner, but not in his usual style. I found them in the safe. The signature of Cursetjee Cooverjee appears to be in the handwriting of the prisoner. also the name of Cooverchund Manockchund, whose name appears as witness. There is no such person in Bombay. When Premchund purchased, he sent the shares to the office for transfer. The certificate was made out by the prisoner and kept by him to be delivered in the ordinary course. It remained in our office from November to July, in which month application was made by Premchund through his mehta for the certificate. I asked the prisoner where it was. He said it had been given long since, and that the shares had been sold by Premchund to one Cursetjee Coverjee, handing over to me at the same time the transfer deed. I told the mehta that I learned from my clerk that the shares had been sold, and gave him the deed of transfer to show to Mr. Premchund, who sent for me. When a transfer was executed it was the duty of the prisoner to inform me at once: in this case no communication was made. I did not know Mr. Premchund had sold out until his mehta came for the certificate.

By Mr. Anstey.—Heeralall the broker, is my brother. I did not conceal it from the jury. I was not questioned on the subject. I never had any quarrel with him as to his speculating in shares. My godown-keeper Jamsetjee understands English. Whilst the prisoner was absent from Bombay in March his duties were not performed by any one.

Cassedass Bhicknedass, said:—I am a broker. I know the prisoner. I sold some shares for him in the month of April last. He told me that thirty shares were to be sold in the Broach Cotton Company. He sold them to Heeralall Oomiashunkerjee who first paid Rs. 3,000, which sum was to be advanced to him. Half Rs. 1,500 was paid by Heeralall to the prisoner to the amount of Rs. 100. As the shares were sold the prisoner gave four stamped "applications" for transfer to the purchasers, which were given to Heeralall, who in due course returned them to the prisoner. At the time the prosecution commenced the prisoner asked the witness to keep all quiet about the shares, which he said had been lost by Mr. Premchund; witness insinuated that he had better enquire where Cursetjee Cooverjee resided, upon which the prisoner said he had unfortunately been unable to find him since the sale. Prisoner asked if witness did not sell the shares in question for Cursetjee Cooverjee. Witness replied that he knew no one of that name.

Heeralall Oomiashunker said:—I recollect purchasing 30 shares in April last of a Cotton Press Company. I purchased for several parties. Documents were handed to me by the prisoner for the purpose of procuring signatures, on their delivery the signature of Cursetjee Cooverjee was upon them. I received the money from the party for whom I purchased, it was about 17 or 18,000 Rs., which I paid to the prisoner.

Lallubhoy Hoperamdass was called to prove the sale of 15 shares to Dr. Narrayen Dajee, the cash for which was paid to the prisoner by witness.

Purshotam Hurjeevandass, a broker, said he had been asked to sell 30 shares in the Broach Cotton Mills Co. by the prisoner. He reported buyer or seller [illegible] the prisoner. He told me that the [illegible] and the cash had no charge of sale, which contained the cash had no charge of any money connected with the business of the Company. He remembered paying to Heeralall the money for five shares which were purchased. The money was paid to the prisoner.

Manockji Oomiashunker said:—I am a brother of the prosecutor, and although I have a little knowledge of Register I never filled up any transfer papers. I had been frequently opened the safe in the presence of my brother by his direction. The prisoner received Rs. 60 per month as wages.

Mr. Keir deposed to having prosecuted the case at the Police Court, also to having marked certain certificates, as stamp stamp said to have been forged and some not.

Mr. Anstey, in an exceedingly able speech, addressed the jury for the space of an hour.

His Lordship summed up, and the jury after a retirement of one hour and a half returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

The prisoner will be called up on another indictment to be tried upon the same charge.

The Court rose at 7 o'clock.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*6th October.*

(Before R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D.)

In H. C. Boate vs. Dr. R. A. Dallas.

A Doctor's Bill.—The plaintiff in this case is a private practitioner in Bombay, and the defendant a practitioner of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature. The action was to recover Rs. 950, for money had and received by defendant to the use and on account of the plaintiff, being the amount paid to defendant by Ramlall Thackoorsydas, for medical attendance, galvanic battery, and medicine supplied to the said Ramlall by the plaintiff as his medical adviser.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Haviliar for the defendant.

The plaintiff's version of the story was that, while Ramlall was suffering from paralysis he attended him for a long time as his medical adviser. Ramlall had promised to pay him Rs. 3,000, but after he got well he refused to pay this amount, whereupon the plaintiff pushed his charges to two thousand rupees. Dr. Boate produced the letters which were passed between his solicitors, Messrs. Sangster and Verzal and Dr. Dallas on the subject matter of this suit.

Mr. Haviliar for the defence pleaded "not indebted." The learned counsel contended that Ramlall Thackoorsydas had placed in Dr. Dallas' hands Rs. 900 for the purpose of paying the plaintiff, but when this amount was tendered his solicitor declined to accept the same. Ramlall being a client of the defendant's, the amount was subsequently expended by Dr. Dallas and credited to Ramlall's account. Mr. Haviliar then quoted cases to show that his client was not at all liable for the amount claimed by the plaintiff.

His Honor to the plaintiff.—Then you solely rely in support of your action on this correspondence?

Plaintiff replied in the affirmative.

The Court then read all the letters which were passed between the plaintiff's solicitors and Dr. Dallas:—We give the same below:—

Dear Sirs.—Mr. Ramlall Thackoorsydas has handed me your note of the 10th instant, and the bill; and has placed in my hands (900) nine hundred rupees for the purpose of paying your demand. You are hereby to pay the same to you on your sending me a proper receipt in full. I am &c.

R. A. Dallas.

16th May 1862.

14th May 1862.

Dear Sir, Dr. Boate has placed in my hands yours to him of the 13th May, instant, offering him Rs 900 in full of the Rs. 3,000 my client positively declines to accept in full, inasmuch as his fees amount to rupees three thousand, and of this sum I have already demanded payment from your client. I will on behalf of my client accept the Rs. 900 on account, but pray inform your client that the full sum of 3,000 be not paid within two days, my instructions are to commence proceedings without further notice. The account has been furnished to your client,—Yours, &c.

A. Sangster.

R. A. Dallas, Esq.

To A. Sangster, Esq., Attorney to Dr. Boate.

Sir,—In reference to your notice to Mr. Ramlall Thackoorsydas of the 13th instant, and the accompanying bill, I am instructed by him to tender to your client through you, and I hereby tender by my clerk, Rs. Nineteen Rs. 900, and hope that you will be good enough to let me have a receipt.

In the event of any proceedings being taken, use will be made of this tender to charge your client with the costs of such proceedings.—Dated this 15th day of May 1862.—Yours, &c.

A. Dallas, Solicitor for Ramlall Thackoorsydas.

20th May 1862.

Dear Sir,—I refuse to accept the Rs. 900 in any way than as a payment on account. If the full amount of Rs. 3,000 is not paid in the course of this week I am instructed to commence proceedings without further notice.—Yours, &c.

R. A. Dallas, Esq.

A. Sangster.

20th May 1862.

Dear Sir,—Pray refer to yours herein of the 14th May 1862, in which you state I am prepared to pay the same to you (Rs. 900) on your sending me a proper receipt in full.

I have also to refer to mine of the same date in answer to yours.

Kindly do the 15th instant tenders the Rs. 900 and requires a receipt, without specifying what receipt is required. I am therefore justified in considering the receipt you required was that contained in yours of the 14th May, and this I refuse on my client's behalf to give.—I am, &c.

A. Sangster.

R. A. Dallas, Esq.

In reply of the 21st May Dr. Dallas, on behalf of his client, agreed his willingness to pay fifty rupees in addition to nine hundred rupees for the galvanic battery.

Mr. Sangster declined to accept the same.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry I cannot accept the Rs. 50 in addition to Rs. 900 already tendered.—Yours, &c.

A. Sangster.

R. A. Dallas, Esq.

29th May 1862.

Dear Sir,—Without prejudice to my client's claim, I hereby, on his behalf, propose that the differences between him and your client be referred to the arbitrament and final determination of two European medical men, one to be chosen by each party. Pray let me know if you consent to this, as I am anxious, if possible, to settle the matter without going into Court.—Yours, &c.

R. A. Dallas, Esq.

A. Sangster.

18th June 1862.

Dear Sir,—I suppose you will accept service herein.—Yours, &c.

R. A. Dallas, Esq.

A. Sangster.

2nd September 1863.

My dear Dallas,—Please send me a cheque for Dr. Boate (Rs. 1,000) as offered by you to him on behalf of Ramlall. It is of long standing.—Yours, &c.

Albert Verzal.

9th September 1863.

Dear Sir,—The money has long since been expended by me on Ramlall's account. When the money was refused and declined by Dr. Boate, the amount was credited to Ramlall's account with me.—Yours, &c.

R. A. Dallas.

2nd November, 1863.

A. Verzal, Esq.—Sir,—I beg to inform you that I am still without a settlement of my long standing claim to my claim for medical attendance on Mr. Ramlall. I now authorize you to take proceedings against him (if the sum of Rs. 1,000, together with the interest thereon at 9 per cent from the 11th January 1862, be not forthwith paid) for the original sum due to me namely, Rs. 2,000 with interest at 9 per cent; trusting you will give this your immediate attention.—I beg to remain, &c.

H. C. Boate.

The Court carefully perused the above letters and said that it was quite clear that Dr. Dallas received the sum of Rs. 900 for a particular purpose, namely, to tender it to the plaintiff, but as he refused to accept the same he could not now claim the amount from the defendant. His Honor further stated that the plaintiff if he liked could bring an action against the legal representative of the late Ramlall. Under these circumstances His Honor non-suited the plaintiff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PARSEE CONVERT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It is said that a Parsee youth named Manockjee Merwanjee Mehta (a "Dastoor's" son) embraced Christianity on the 6th of August last under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Kirk. So far it proves to be a fact. But it is with great regret to be noticed that several noble Parsee youths of respectable families, having unfortunately an acquaintance with the above, are strongly suspected on unreasonable grounds to be his future followers, and are seriously persecuted by their half civilized parents, in accordance with the diversified opinions of their wise counsellors and their co-learned brethren.

You, Mr. Editor, must have noticed well that the generality of the Parsees have a ready wit to give birth to unnatural "gups," and to circulate them with inconceivable rapidity. Such has been the case in this instance. Let it suffice to say that it is a barefaced rumour. The disappointed parents of the above convert and the vulgar Parsees have directed their furious rage towards these innocent youths, in spite of their utmost trial to reclaim the above youth having proved a total failure.

D. B. L.

Bombay, 7th October.

N. B.—The enclosed card shows my name and address, of which you may make a free use if required.

THE KALBADAVIE BRANCH POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Yesterday afternoon I sent a servant to register a letter at the Branch Post Office at the end of the Kalbadavie road at half-past 2 o'clock, but to my surprise he returned saying that the clerk in charge of the office would not register the letter, as a "book" had been taken away to the General Post Office. By the time the man returned it was nearly three, so you will observe I was quite in time. I had been similarly treated twice before. On finding that I could not register my letter at the Branch Office I despatched the servant immediately to the General Post Office, but with no greater success. He returned saying that he was told to come the next day as the clerk had closed. My servant returned to me at Dhobie Talao exactly at 4. He could not have been later than half-past 3 by the time he reached the General Post Office. The closing hour for registered letters is 3 at the Branch Offices, and 4 at the General Office, and yet I could not get my letter registered at either. I am prepared to prove every word of my assertion. It is useless to complain to the Post Office, since on a former occasion I could get no satisfactory explanation with regard to a complaint which I made in connection with the newspaper office to which I belong. The inconvenience caused me by this unaccountable failure to get my letter registered is very great indeed. It is difficult to give you an idea of it, and I therefore appeal to your kindness and valuable columns for a prominence to my complaint.

UNREGISTERED LETTER.

THE POST OFFICE STRIKE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Now that the strike of the peons of the Bombay Post Office has become a topic of universal conversation, it may not be irrelevant to give here a condensed narration of its true history.

The peons a month ago gave a petition to the Postmaster for an increase of pay, and threatened to throw up their appointments a month after unless their salaries were raised sufficiently high to meet the scarcity of the time. The Postmaster, having informed the Postmaster General of the event, the latter took to his pen and drew up a letter to the Director General, setting forth the inevitable necessity of increasing the rate of payment to the peons and apprising him of the certain difficulties to encumber the Post Office in the event of prompt and speedy measures were not taken to avert them, and at the same time requested the Postmaster to ascertain if the letter-carriers would await the result of a reference in their favour to the Director General or resign their appointments precisely at the end of the period they mentioned. The Postmaster accordingly arranged all the peons in a line and asked them one by one personally, if they would abide by the decision of the Director General, when one and all showed willingness, and consented to submit to it. He accordingly wrote to the Postmaster General, who then quite naturally thought it unnecessary to take any preliminary steps to dispense with their services. The Postmaster General in reply to the Postmaster's letter showed his inclination to augment the salaries.

The peons the day before yesterday, however, refused on a sudden, *en masse*, to go as usual to their work, when the Superintendent of the office explained clearly and lucidly to them, in the vulgar tongue, the drift of the Director General's letter, which was highly favourable to them, but the vulgar mob would not yield to it. They would not listen to his advice to remain true to their salt and wait a little longer. At last he promised, nay, went so far as to bind himself by a written bond to pay them out of his own pocket at the rate of Rs. 15 a month, but nothing would subdue their unbending obstinacy.

They rose high in their preposterous demands, wanting to be paid doubly, and even more, on the spot for the last month, of which they had already received full salaries! The Postmaster and the Superintendent being thus totally despaired of the success of the art of persuasion with their once very humble and submissive, but now headstrong and refractory, servants, remained silent and made the best arrangements they could for the disposal of the work.

This account, which is quite just and correct, shows clearly whether the Postal authorities stand in any way to blame. The *Times of India* is always, strange to observe, more or less wrong when writing on the Bombay Post Office. His informant appears to be a misinformant and possessed of a very deceiving memory.

A CORRECT SPORY-TELLER.

Bombay, 7th October.

BENGAL.

The 12th Regiment N. I., formerly the Khelat-i-Ghilzies, has arrived at the Presidency from Cawnpore, *en route* to Assam and there some of military operations in Bhootan. Half the regiment is at Barrackpore, and the other half in Calcutta, for the present; and the whole corps will proceed to Assam by river steamers in a few days.—*Indian Daily News, September 30.*

Lieutenant Cockburn of the Royal Artillery, lately attached to the Eurasian Battery of Artillery at Cherra Poonjee, and who was ordered to proceed round to the Bombay Presidency and join his own battery, has now received orders from Army Head-quarters to rejoin without delay the Eurasian Battery about to join Brigadier-General Mulcaster's column in the expedition against Bhootan. We believe that some other Artillery subalterns will also be ordered up to join Captain Cerdner's battery.—*Id.*

The river steame Companies here are asking high prices of the Government for the hire of their vessels to convey the troops and munitions of war to Assam; Rs. 45,000 being the sum demanded for each of the boats for a single trip to Goalpara; and as almost all the troops going to the Assam frontier will proceed by water *via* the Presidency, the steamer bill will not be a light one. Such of the troops of the Julpigoree column as are not already at that Station will form at Caragola Ghat on the Ganges, and march thence through the Purneah District to their destination; whilst the troops destined for Cooch-Behar will go up the Berhampooter, and march from some point on its banks, to form the left centre column, whose composition is given elsewhere.—*Id.*

We perceive that the Justices are determined to enforce the rules regarding the registration of births and deaths. Yesterday several gentlemen holding high positions, were summoned to appear at the Police on a charge of having neglected to give the prescribed information to the Registrars of the district in which they reside, but the cases were dismissed by the Magistrate as there appeared no one in attendance to prosecute the parties on behalf of the Justices. It is a pity that the public should evince such apathy in conforming to a law, the object of which, whilst entailing neither expense nor trouble on those concerned, is to collect statistics which are of much importance.—*Englishman, September 30.*

From all parts of the Upper Provinces we are receiving accounts of the weather which afford a most tantalising contrast to the heat still prevailing in Calcutta. Our Delhi correspondent, whose letter we published yesterday, speaks of the atmosphere as clear and bracing, and the sun no longer so powerful as to be dangerous or disagreeable. The *Lahore Chronicle* says that for the month of September, the weather is extraordinary; and the mornings and evenings as cold as the middle of October, in ordinary seasons. This is good news for those who will have the opportunity of leaving Calcutta during the Doorga Poojah holidays, and availing themselves of the Tourist tickets of the East India Railway. They may consider that for them the cold weather has almost commenced; for by the time they return, we trust Calcutta will be no longer disagreeably hot.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Our readers, especially those who wear the Government badge, will be interested to know that while they have been languidly wading through the monotonous tour of duty prescribed for them, a mighty revolution has been fermenting in the heart of Fort St. George, and that this is the day for the appointed parturition of the wondrous bantling. Henceforth the 1st of October 1864 must be considered a red letter day in the official almanac, for it is to mark the signal overthrow of routine and precedent at the altar of common sense backed by a trifle of wholesome energy. Future wielders of the grey goose quill will hail it as the anniversary of a *coup d'état* before which the serpentine coils of *red* tape were made to look very *blue* indeed. The identity of the bantling is not difficult of establishment for the stamp of its paternity is indelibly impressed upon it. In other words it claims the honor of having for its parent no less a personage than our energetic Civil Paymaster, whose talent for reform it would be infidelity to doubt.

Throwing off the veil of mystery, we have to inform our readers that by unheard of exertions, and the expenditure of miles of foolscap, barrels of ink, and millions of quills, an arrangement has been come to by which all Civil Departments at the Presidency are to have their bills passed, and their salaries paid to them, on the *first* day of the month.—*Times, Oct. 1.*

SIND.

The Commissioner.—A salute of 13 guns from the saluting battery at sunriso on Wednesday the 18th ultimo announced to the Station the arrival of the Commissioner in Sind, who came in the night previously, with his Staff. We are glad to learn that Mr. Mansfield and his Assistants are looking remarkably well, and that they have benefited in health exceedingly by their sojourn in the Hilly retreat of Dhar Yaroo.—*Our Paper, September 30.*

The Municipality.—We have heard from two or three different quarters, and therefore place reliance in the report, that the Commissioner purposes convening a meeting of Rate-payers, to personally ascertain from them their wishes in connection with the present constitution of the Board of Conservancy. As, however, the Members of the Committee appointed on Monday last at the great meeting at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s office, sent in a written application on Wednesday evening to Mr. Mansfield, to be admitted into the consultations of the Committee appointed by the Municipal Commissioners, a meeting of the Rate-payers may therefore be considered unnecessary. One thing is very certain, that Mr. Mansfield is not disposed to repudiate the rights of the Rate-payers, or to treat them with *hauteur*; but, rather, to remedy the grievances they have set forth in a way that will meet the views of all parties.—*Id.*

The Meeting of the Rate-payers.—If, in addition to the large number of people that assembled last Monday to give expression to their views and sentiments on Municipal mismanagement and requirements in Kurrachee, proof were wanted of the great interest evinced by the Citizens at large in the movement of the Rate-payers, we could point to the demand made on us for copies of the Report of the proceedings at the Meeting. It must now be rendered manifest to the Commissioner that it is absolutely necessary, if not to frame a new Municipal Act for Kurrachee, at least to reorganize the Board of Commissioners, in accordance with Act IX., which has not as yet been brought into operation here. Of all things we require Water, and we shall never get this want supplied unless we have people to manage the funds of the City who really have its interests at heart. The Rate-payers cannot but feel that the present Municipal Commissioners are careless of the future of the place, and bent only on carrying out pet projects, which in no [illegible] Kurrachee. We may be told, the [illegible] those on the Board whom we have [illegible] rough "thick and thin;" but they are in [illegible]city and, comparatively, powerless, consequently not justly blameable for any glaring direlictions of duty laid at the doors of the Commissioners. In our own opinion, the whole Municipal System is bad, and needs remodelling, and this can best be accomplished by sweeping away the old Law, which was never intended for a place constituted as Kurrachee is, and introducing in its place an Act especially designed to meet our wants. We cannot say anything further on the subject to-day but shall patiently await the result of the Rate payers' action in the matter.—*Id.*

BOMBAY AND BENGAL.

(From the Englishman.)

During the last few weeks, the Government has realised from the sale of three or four acres of land in the city of Bombay, the enormous sum of sixty lakhs of rupees; and it is estimated; that after disposing of all the building land on the Esplanade and the foreshore of the harbour, it will have received upwards of three crores. It appears, perhaps not unnaturally, a great hardship to the citizens that this money should be handed over to the Government of India, instead of being placed at the disposal of the local Government for the benefit of Bombay. The *Bombay Gazette* is so convinced of the ill-will of Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Bombay Presidency, that it entertains grave apprehensions that Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues will "ere long discover that they have only been making honey for Bengallee drones to eat, and that the capital designed for the renovation of Bombay, will be diverted from its purpose, and spent by the Government of India in bridging the Hooghly, deepening the port of Mutiah, or paying the cost of annexation of a new province on the North-Eastern frontier of Bengal." The arguments by which the *Gazette* seeks to prove that it will be nothing less than an act of confiscation to spend their money for the benefit of other parts of India, as well as Bombay, are of a twofold nature. The first of these is that this money is special revenue derived from the sale of lands in one Presidency, to which local circumstances have given an exceptional value; and the second is that a necessity for extraordinary expenditure in the Bombay Presidency has been created by the same circumstances that have raised the value of the land to so enormous a figure. The necessity for rebuilding on a grand scale public offices and institutions, the wretched condition of the lower grades of the servants of the State, whose salaries, from the high price of all articles of consumption, are reduced to one-fourth of their former value, to be alleviated by the construction of official residencies, and a general increase of pay, are brought forward as instances of the present requirements of Bombay. With reference to the first of these arguments, we cannot see that the fact of land, which is the property of the Government of India, being situated in Bombay gives that City the right to a monopoly of the proceeds, any more than the fact of waste lands being in Assam or Darjeeling could be reasonably urged as a ground for expending entirely upon those districts the money realized by the sale of them. As to the fact that local circumstances have conferred on this land its extraordinary value, we contend first of all that those circumstances are by no means so purely local as the *Bombay Gazette* supposes, and, secondly, that Bombay has been so peculiarly fortunate in those circumstances, that they might quite as reasonably be urged as a ground for expending the lion's share of the proceeds of these sales on less favored parts of India. In working out those circumstances, the people of Bombay have been actuated entirely by a regard for their own interests; they do not constitute any ground of merit, or preference, whatever; and they have obtained their own reward. The second of the arguments quoted deserves more consideration; and, though it cannot be accepted as establishing any right on the part of Bombay to the whole of the money, as little can it be reasonably denied that she should be alloted a sum proportionate to her needs. Here again, however, any reference to the causes which have led to these needs being the same as those that have conferred its extraordinary value on the land seems quite irrelevant. It is entirely a question of the greatness and urgency of her necessities compared with those of the other Presidencies. This principle of distribution can, of course, only be carried out by first merging the money referred to into the general fund, which the *Bombay Gazette* regards as an act of confiscation. It cannot be doubted that Bombay has at present extraordinary claims upon the public purse, and no one will grudge her such a share as the great [illegible] wants entitles her to. The notion that Sir Charles Trevelyan entertains any ill-will to the Bombay Presidency is simply absurd. The idea that Bengal dislikes and despises them is a

weakness with both the minor Presidencies, which to any one in Bengal, is barely intelligible; indeed, it is not to be credited generally that a mere accident of locality, apart from any difference of race or creed, can produce serious ill-will. As to antagonism of interests, we do not think that it exists. Besides, Sir Charles Trevelyan belongs to the Government of India not to Bengal, and as *ex-durant* Governor of a minor Presidency, his bias might be supposed to be all the other way. Whatever antagonism there may exist between the subordinate Governors and the Government of India, it is very absurd to imagine that it extends to an ill-will towards the minor Presidencies themselves.

ULWUR.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

An opportunity is at last afforded us of unravelling the "Ulwur mystery," and of representing to our readers a *bona fide* statement of facts as they really stand in connection with a subject which has lately occupied, and most justly so, much of the public attention. In a late issue, while giving insertion to the "story in the Rajah's proceedings," we made the following remark: "we give them here without endorsing them as reliable, having no means at present of discovering how far they are consistent with the truth." We regret to say that in many particulars our informant was misled and misled us, and it is by dint of a strong will and dogged perseverance that we are enabled to present to our readers an unvarnished statement of facts as they actually occurred. The murder of a subject in any native State in India is a grave and serious matter, more especially when the chief of that State is implicated in the affair; and rumour has done its best in this instance, not only to implicate His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwur, but actually to tax him with the foul deed itself. We regret our inability to exonerate him entirely, as there is no doubt that he was not only present when the crime was committed, but that his followers believed that they were obeying a signal of his at the moment.

During the Maharajah's visit to Calcutta last year, he obtained the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy to his marriage with the daughter of the Thakoor of Shaun Kotra, whom, by means of a heavy bribe, he had been permitted to see while on a visit to Jeypore. The young lady was described as being very beautiful, and "love at first sight" appears to have been the Rajah's fate, as it has been that of so many others. The preliminaries having been duly arranged, His Highness left Ulwur for Shaun Kotra, attended by a large retinue, foremost among whom was a man whom he had hitherto placed implicit confidence, the Mussulman Meean Jan. It has always been a weakness of the young Prince to affect the manners and customs of the faithful, doubtless to the extreme annoyance of his subjects in Rajpootana; as a proof of this the brothers Meean Jan, Hubbee Jan, Hubbee Bux, and another whose name has escaped us, enjoyed the fullest confidence of His Highness, so much so indeed that the former was among the privileged few who were admitted into the sacred precints of the zenana. That the Maharajah of Ulwur was present at the marriage ceremony of his brother of Ulwur is, as we have before stated, perfectly true—the cause assigned, however, was not the correct one. It was not from disapproval of the match that he absented himself, but because he was and had been in close attendance on one of his principal State officials who was then dangerously ill, and who died a few days later. On its return the marriage procession halted at Rajgurh; one of the Prince's palaces, thirty-five miles from Ulwur. The distribution of dahlies, nuzzers, &c., incidental to so great an occasion, was entrusted to Meean Jan, who, together with the entire contingent, was more than freely in the good things provided for them. By this time the bride reached the palace, which she did shortly after her husband, sobriety was certainly not insthe ascendant.

The delicate and honourable task of escorting the lady from her carriage to the *state palki* in which she was to continue her rout, was confided to the favorite Mecan Jan, who, flushed with liquor, and elated at his proud position, so far forgot himself as to accost the Princess in terms of familiarity, to which she, naturally incensed at a freedom so unwelcome as misplaced, responded by a shriek which brought the bridegroom to the spot. An indignant exclamation from him, coupled with a gesture, perhaps a blow, was the accidental cause of the catastrophe. Doubtless looking upon this gesture as a signal to them, the retainers, nothing loathe, fell upon the delinquent, and in a few minutes he was literally cut to pieces. It may easily be imagined that the Rajpoots were only too glad of this opportunity to avenge the many slights which they, through the favorite, had received at the hands of their sovereign. Gobind Singh was the principal actor in the tragedy, in which particular our original informant was correct, but it is an indisputable fact that the Maharajah was entirely innocent of my seeing you, I saw that you had suffered much violence, and you kept continually crying out they are murdering me, they are murdering me, in a horror stricken manner. The second time he came to my house, he mentioned to me that Captain Hall had forced him to believe and to do, namely, to believe that he had grossly insulted his prisoner, and to do, namely, to submit to almost forced him to enter into an arrangement with the prisoner by his representations. Capt. Lawes also said it was entirely on the faith of Capt. Hall's representations that he was induced to see the prisoner. He also told me that he should feel bound not to move further in the matter unless evidence appeared to prove the representations made by Captain Hall that night were false. To the best of my belief he was not under the slightest influence of liquor, the excitement was entirely mental. On the afternoon of the assault, I saw Captain and Mrs. Lawes going to Anarkullee in a Buggy and their children with their Ayahs following in a Shigram. He told me that he had that morning brought his wife back from Julluncer. He stated that if he found the case had been correctly and not falsely represented by Captain Hall, he would not move further in the matter. If I were under the firm conviction that I had insulted a man, I certainly should apologize. It was because the Paymaster (who labored the first time I saw him under intense excitement) and believed that Hall had told him the truth, that he had consented to settle the matter. I myself afterwards advised the Paymaster to prosecute the matter further when he found out the untruths that he been led to act upon. My house is 400 yards from the Victoria Hotel, I found out from the servants at the Hotel that the prisoner and not the prosecutor was the aggressor as had been represented by Captain Hall. The Paymaster was on foot both times I saw him. I believe the Officiating Deputy Commissioner drove him down to his house. He mentioned that he had been kicked by the prisoner when down, and that he had received a cut of the head by a blow from behind. I saw the marks. Under the excitement Captain Lawes was in that night I am of opinion he could have walked any distance. He also mentioned that it was his decided impression that one person struck him. I considered him to be in a most excited state. When he went to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner's he was very much afraid that Mrs. Lawes would again attempt to take away his children from him to go to Hall direct. He was especially anxious about his youngest child.

Mr. Alfred White is recalled and examined on his former evidence when speaking as to the prosecutors excitement on the evening of the 29th May 1864. I meant to convey that he was out of his senses for the time being. The prosecution is here closed.

DEFENCE.

3rd September 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel 90th Light Infantry called, and deposes, I have known the prisoner nearly 20 years. For the last 8 years, I have known him in this Regiment, during which time as far as I know, his character has been that of an officer and a gentleman. (The Court refuses to allow this witness to be examined as to whether it is becoming the character of an officer and a gentleman to cattee away a man's wife.)

Captain Hall, Officiating Deputy Commissioner Lahore deposes: Captain Lawes came to my house in an excited and terrified state. Came to make charge of assault against the prisoner. He stated that he had been dining with his wife at the Victoria Hotel, and that in the course of his private conversation he had called the prisoner a d——d. Scoundrel, and a d——d villain, or words to that effect, and that the prisoner with a number of others rushed out of the house and knocked him down. He complained of getting a cut on the head. He stated that he had been kicked on the abdomen. He was accompanied by a dark man named Tapp. When he got calmer he asked for a glass of water, and I then took down what he had stated in the usual manner—I never take a deposition except on oath. His deposition was on oath. He was very excited when he took the oath. He was not then groaning which he had been before. I took him to his house and Captain Lawes was most anxious to reach it to see whether his children were safe. Mrs. Lawes then arrived and began taunting her husband about the events of the Hotel, and about his not fighting the prisoner. Captain Lawes took his fist in his wife's face and took the name of God repeatedly in vain. I thought it right from what I was told by Mrs. Lawes and Captain Baillie that the quarrel should be adjusted. When I went to the Hotel the prisoner apologized and the matter was considered at an end. Captain Lawes did not to my knowledge say that he would re-open the case if he heard of further facts. Had not the proceedings been quashed at the time, the prisoner would have been summoned to my Court for the assault. I would not swear a person if I thought he did not know what he was about. A charge of assault can be withdrawn under the circumstances I have stated. I bound you over to keep the peace at the instigation of your wife. I never took your wife's deposition. I am aware that Captain Lawes has reported me some time ago to the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab for having given extra judicial advice to his wife, and I have said that I do not desire Captain Lawes acquaintance, if that may be considered expressing myself inimically of him. I never saw the prisoner before the night of the 30th May 1864. When Mrs. Lawes came to my Court, she was alone to the Kutcherry.

The District Superintendent of Police, Captain Baillie called, states. I did go over to Captain Lawes's on the night of 30th May 1864. I was present when the mutual apology was made. The apology was an unqualified one. I never saw the prisoner before the night in question. Captain Lawes appeared in his right sense when he retracted the expressions. Captain Lawes was certainly very excited, but I attributed his excitement to the encounter which had previously taken place. Captain Lawes appear to be persuaded that he had given cause for the assault. He has not yet informed me to the contrary.

To the best of my recollection I stated before the Court of Enquiry that Captain Lawes had communicated an explanation for his reasons for making an apology. (The prosecutor here requests the Judge Advocate to read Captain Baillie's evidence before the Court of Enquiry. Judge Advocate reads out that Captain Baillie formerly stated that Captain Lawes had informed him that he had found out since, that he was mistaken in making any settlement on the night of the 30th May 1864.

Mr. Milsay, Proprietor Victoria Hotel Anarkullee called states. I was at Allahabad on the night of 30th May 1864. When I returned to my Hotel at Anarkullee BadulKhan Khimdgar told me that he had attended on Captain and Mrs. Lawes when there appeared to be a dispute between them. Then the prisoner went in and said something to Captain Lawes, and holding him by the collar struck him. That there had been a great disturbance. This servant understood he said, nothing of the dispute other than hearing what he judged to be such.—*Himalayan Star.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Ship.	Commander.	From
7	Johnston Castle (s)	...Moylan	.....Cochin Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
7	Indian Merchant	.....Arthur	.....Calcutta.
	Telegraph (s)	.....Lemon	.....Bhowrangeer.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Cochin.—Lieutenant Hunt; Lieutenant Hartigan; Colonel Brown; Mr. A. Wells; Mr. J. Griffiths; Mr. H. Barnes; Mr. and Mrs. Botes and child; and Mrs. Leach.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Tayan*, H. B. Page, bound to Moulmein.
Ship *Palmyrah*, George Richards, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Caroline*, John Athridge, bound to Liverpool.
Barque *Douglas*, J. De Barthe, bound to Rangoon.
Barque *Calcutta*, W. G. Leach, bound to Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Tweed*, for London.
Ship *Benares*, for Calcutta.
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Rangoon*, for Aden and Suez.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee.
Steamer *Johnston Castle*, for Gogo and Surat.
Ship *Hannoedy*, for Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton		£2 10s. 0d. to £3 0s.
	Seeds		£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
London	Cotton		£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds		£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s.
To Havre			Nothing doing.
To Clyde			
To Hull			

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay Friday, 7th October 1864.

London.

Maquolin—85 bales wool, 195 cwt., dembilites Tallodhur; 30 bales jute, 70 cwt., Sazan Hormusjee and Co.; 433 bundles mustard seed, 216 cwt., 28 bundles sunnseed, 14 cwt. Sazan Hormusjee and Co.

Trevelyan—11 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Khatoon Bhaiee; 30 bales wool, 240 cwt., Hassun Moosa; 66 bales wool, 195 cwt., Hurry Bhaiee.

Liverpool.

Aditpadra—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Arunga—30 bales cotton, 150 cwt., Remington and Co.; 453 bundles mustard seed, 216 cwt., 28 bundles sunnseed, 14 cwt. Sazan Hormusjee and Co.

Catherine Hankin—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jeevraz Bellow; 1761 bales cotton, 614½ cwt., Dawrickdas Visunjee and Co.; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt. Khatoo Yalia.

Coringa—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Dwarkadas Visunjee and Co.; 121 packages hemp, 181 cwt., Nuthoo Soomjeee.

Elizabeth Kate—403 bales cotton, 1,410½ cwt., Ewart, Latham and H. Sapoor; and Co.

Nuckleu Empire—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., J. Scoffield, and Co.; 110 bales wool, 330 cwt., Sazan Hormusjee and Co.; 433 bundles mustard seed, 216 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Tulla Morarjee; 91 boxes port wine, 30 boxes sherry, 142 boxes Brandy, Finlay Clark and Co.

Queen of the Clyde—300 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Khunjee Visram and Co.

Remington—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Remington and Co.; 53 bales cotton, 183 cwt., Sewrum Jugjeevun.

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etut belle,
Avec de belles dents jamais femme ne fut laide.
J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL-KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because if defect. Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the bone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

First.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in Youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

DEFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth in a great degree; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.;

AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

Reference to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following rates of exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
On demand ... 2s. 0¼d.
On Scotland ... 2s. 0¼d.
On Ireland ... 2s. 0¼d.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers, on the Continent, are issued at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hong-kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" 9 " ... 5 "
" 6 " ... 4 "
" 3 " ... 3 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on demand, at discounted rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On receiving Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—18, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES MUDGET DARNELL, Esq., Chairman.
RICHARD CHARLTON, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC HARDING, Esq.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REVNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE PRETHEROE, Esq.
WILLIAM HARDINGE, Esq.
DRAKE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPERIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Consultist in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FRAMJEROY HEMABHOY.
MAJI ESSAJI HAJI HUSEIN, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ... ... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Three " " ... ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " " ... ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
One " " ... ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand only*.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 perct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the rate of interest on Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but no case with a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure endorsement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 " " 5 " "
Do. 12 " " 7 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and demand drafts for £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge is charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 10th Aug. 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq. (Deputy Chairman.)

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq.	DONALD M'LACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq.	W. S. LINDSAY, Esq. M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq.	WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. The Bank of England.
{The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On receiving Government or other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts to paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
Bombay 30th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq. Chairman. (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNGOOREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTI
London Bankers,
The BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand 2s. 0¾d. do.

The Bank's arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ... ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board
T. B. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING)
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.

Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LUCKNOW AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand ... ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Circular Notes ... ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly he number of Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 22nd May 1864. PAID-UP CAPITAL—FRANCS 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—FRANCS 10,000,000 (£400,000)

Head Office—15, *Rue Bergere, and Agencies at* Bombay, Calcutta, Bengal, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICE—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, and Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d. "
Sight ... 2s. "
On France 6 months' sight... frs. 2·64 cts. "
3 do. do. ... 2·59 " "
Sight ... 2·53 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

O. MULLER, Manager
Bombay 26th Sept. 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HONBLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. K. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.
Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY & HOSE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta, Hongkong.

RULES OF USE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand ... ... at 2s. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ... ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 " "
6 " ... 4 " "
12 " ... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

On receiving Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager of the Royal Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 5, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOURKE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
H. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. PEARSON Esq. (Messrs. Pearson & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Agassiz Pearson & Co., Bombay).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillo Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland—The National Bank.
Brokers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Shanghai. Others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGIER, Esq.

Temporary Offices—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... ... 2s. 1¼d.
4 do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
On demand ... ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also telegraph shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. or minus on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... ... 4 "
" 12 " ... ... 5 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless *by special arrangement*.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Joint.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if transfered to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposite for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. HENRY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN ARELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURUM NUNJEE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SHAMJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal or a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless notice of will have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent, per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye ... in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.
Returns ... Do. Do.
York Rivers ... Do. Do.
Latakia ... Do. Do.
Virginia Shag ... Do. Do.
Tardy's Smoking mixture ... Do. Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaums and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c.—&c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut as, 1¼ per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
	CHEESE.	
	Cheddar	Parmesan
	Stilton	Guincies
	Pine	Richmond
	Somerset	Berkley
	Gueyre	

At 1½ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Boubay (Fort and Byculla and Poona.)

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps. | Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do. | " Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do. | " Hand do.
" Argand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the trade, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSIGNMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chessboard"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Spunds
" Non Plus
Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
" Aunt Sally
" Ringolette
" Bosetan Bear Hunt
" English Loto
" Targetta
" Red, White, and Blue
" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
" Game of War
" Puff and Dart
" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
" Gwalior
" Hard Lines
" Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
" Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

DOSSABHOY EDULJEE'S COMMISSION ROOMS FOR CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., removed from No. 19, Medow Street to No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullamon's, Fort.

Just landed, *ex City of Foochow*, a very handsome and neat new double-seated Brougham, with Lamps and Shafts; one ditto, to match the above, with double Windows all round, Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, expressly built for Indian climate by a well-known maker of Glasgow; an excellent four-seated Mintaurs Breughem, with Circular Sliding Glass Frontage, Lamps, and Shafts; a very handsome and light new Office Shigram, with Lamps and Shafts. Also, a few sets of rich and highly-finished Silver-mounted Single and Double Harness. To be seen at the rooms of DOSSABHOY EDULJEE.

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Desk and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Bamboo and Black ditto, Clamp't Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Seltzogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belts and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Presse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Tweedon*, from London.

Two very Handsome Small Double and Single Seated Miniature Brougham.

1 Ditto Cane Body four Seated Open Carriage.
1 Ditto Four Wheeled Dog Cart or Waggonette.
1 Ditto Mail Phaeton.
1 Excellent Dog Cart.

The above to be seen at the undersigned's.

BRASS DIVIDERS; common dividing compasses, 4, 5, and 6 inches Rs. 1, 2, and 3, each.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *sleft* and *quickly*.

DRAWING PENCILS: the very best obtainable, all kinds and degrees from Rs. 2 to 5 per dozen.

BOXWOOD RULES, two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs,

SPIRIT LEVELS with horisontal and vertical tubes at perfect right angles very useful instruments, in boxes; Rs. 15 each.

ARTISTS' COLORS and Drawing requisites.—All the ordinary colors in general use kept on stock in cakes, tubes, and pans, from 12 annas to 3 and 4 Rupees each. In Water Color, also in Oil, Megullph, Ox Gall, &c.

BRUSHES of sizes and sorts for oil and water colors, Palettes, Tile Saucers (*in sets of six,*) Knives, Indian Ink, Mastic Varnish, Copal Varnish, Prepared Paper for Oil Paintings, Sketching Blocks (*all sizes.*)

CASES OF WATER COLORS, containing a complete assortment of Water Colors with Pans, Water Glasses, Brushes, &c., &c., fitted in handsome Mahogany case, French polished, Rs. 12, 40 and 50 according to size.

DRAWING PAPER: of usual sizes—Antiquarian, Imperial, Elephant, and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use, up to Antiquarian *continuous mounted* 30 yards long

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HERBERT & Co., would respectfully mention, that sometimes emergent demands may so reduce the amount of their stock of any one or more particular articles mentioned above, as to render it necessary to await the arrival of fresh Invoices from their office in London before an order is finally executed; as a rule, however, the above are continually being replenished and kept up in an exisi